

sparingly distributed round West Spitsbergen. I have presented some examples to the National Collection, and no one who compares these with *F. fratercula* can, I think, hesitate to accept the correctness of the separation of these two species.

29. COLYMBUS SEPTENTRIONALIS, Linn. Red - throated Diver.

This, the only Diver observed in Spitsbergen, has, so far as is known, a fairly wide distribution there; for Mr. Eaton records it from Wijde Bay and Neurenberg Bay, and Prof. Newton says it breeds as far north as the Seven Islands. There were three pairs on the lakes by the Flower Garden, Cape Wijk, last year. Two had made nests, but had no eggs, on July 17th*.

XLIV.—*Additional Observations on the Birds of the Province of Fohkien.* † By C. B. RICKETT and J. D. DE LA TOUCHE. *With Notes by W. R. OGILVIE GRANT.*

MR. F. W. STYAN and the writers made an excursion to Ching Feng Ling in December last, leaving Foochow on the 5th and returning on the 20th instant.

Ching Feng Ling is a hamlet situated among the hills about 100 miles north-west of Foochow and some 1500 feet above the sea. The mountains in the vicinity range from about 2000 to 2500 feet in height. They are mostly covered with thick brushwood, bamboos, and "sword-grass," with here and there small pine-woods. There are three patches of high forest in the neighbourhood, from two of which we obtained most of our specimens. The third (which was more distant) was visited once by our native collectors.

We subjoin (p. 602) a list of birds obtained, with notes on a few of the more interesting species. We also give below

* [There is some evidence that either a Great Northern Diver or, more probably, the Yellow-billed Northern Diver, was seen off Spitsbergen in the autumn of 1882. Cf. A. H. COCKS, Zool. 1883, pp. 399-400.—EDD.]

† Cf. IBIS, 1892, pp. 400-430, 477-503; 1894, pp. 215-226; 1896, pp. 489-495; 1897, pp. 169-176, pl. iv.

a list of birds obtained by our collectors at Kuatun from June to November last year.

THIRD LIST.

List of Birds collected at Kuatun, Fohkien Province,
South China.

Date.	Species.
Sept. & Oct.	<i>Geocichla sibirica.</i> †
Oct.	<i>Erithacus sibilans.</i> †
"	<i>Monticola erythrogaster.</i> †
"	<i>Brachypteryx sinensis.</i> †
Sept. & Oct.	<i>Garrulax picticollis.</i> †
"	<i>Ianthocincla berthemyi.</i> †
"	<i>Trochaloxyron cinereiceps.</i> †
Oct.	<i>Pomatorhinus swinhooi.</i> †
Sept. & Oct.	<i>Alcippe brunnea.</i> †
"	— <i>hueti.</i> †
Oct.	<i>Proparus guttaticollis.</i> †
"	<i>Phylloscopus affinis.</i> †
"	<i>Cettia</i> sp.
"	<i>Suya crinigera.</i> †
Sept. & Oct.	<i>Suthora davidiana.</i> †
Sept.	<i>Paradoxornis gularis.</i> †
Sept. & Oct.	<i>Henicurus guttatus.</i> †
"	<i>Machlolophus rex.</i> †
"	<i>Parus venustulus.</i> †
"	— <i>pekinensis.</i> †
"	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus.</i> †
Oct.	<i>Allotrius pallidus.</i> †
Sept. & Oct.	<i>Liothrix luteus.</i> †
Oct.	<i>Sylviparus modestus.</i> †
Sept.	<i>Staphidia torqueola.</i> †
Sept. & Oct.	<i>Yuhina pallida.</i> †
"	<i>Sitta sinensis.</i> †
Sept.	<i>Oreocorys sylvanus.</i> †
"	<i>Iole holti.</i> †
Sept. & Oct.	<i>Hemicus canipennis.</i> †
Sept.	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus.</i> †
Oct.	<i>Spizixus semitorques.</i> †
"	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla.</i> †
Sept. & Oct.	<i>Pericrocotus griseigularis.</i> †
Oct.	<i>Terpsiphone princeps.</i> †
Sept.	<i>Cryptolopha castaneiceps.</i> †
Sept. & Oct.	— <i>ricketti.</i> †
"	— <i>tephrocephala.</i> †

Date.	Species.
Oct. & Nov.	<i>Cryptolopha fulvifacies.</i>
Oct.	<i>Poliomyias luteola.</i> †
Sept. & Oct.	<i>Pyrrhula nipalensis.</i> †
Oct.	<i>Chrysomitris spinus.</i> †
„	<i>Emberiza rutila.</i> †
„	<i>Lepocestes chinensis.</i>
„	<i>Dendrocopus subcirris.</i>
„	<i>Gecinulus viridanus.</i> †
„	<i>Picumnus sinensis.</i>
Sept.	<i>Cuculus intermedius.</i> †
Oct.	<i>Hierococyx hyperythrus.</i> †
June to Oct.	<i>Scops stictonotus.</i>
Sept.	<i>Gemmæus nycthemerus.</i>

The above merely gives the more interesting species obtained.

List of Birds collected at Ching Feng Ling, about 100 miles N.W. of Foochow (1500 feet), 9th to 18th Dec., 1896.

<i>Merula pallida.</i>	<i>Æthopyga latouchii.</i>
<i>Geocichla varia.</i>	<i>Herpornis tyrannulus.</i>
<i>Myiophoneus cæruleus.</i>	<i>Acredula concinna.</i>
<i>Garrulax picticollis.</i>	<i>Parus minor.</i>
<i>Dryonastes sannio.</i>	<i>Liothrix luteus.</i>
— <i>perspicillatus.</i> †	<i>Staphidia torqueola.</i> †
<i>Trochaloipteron cinereiceps.</i>	<i>Zosterops simplex.</i>
— <i>canorum.</i>	<i>Anthus maculatus.</i>
<i>Pomatorhinus swinhoii.</i>	<i>Spizixus semitorques.</i>
— <i>stridulus.</i>	<i>Hemixus canipennis.</i>
<i>Alcippe hueti.</i>	<i>Iole holti.</i>
— <i>brunnea.</i>	<i>Emberiza tristrami.</i>
<i>Stachyris ruficeps.</i>	— <i>spodocephala.</i>
<i>Prinia sonitans.</i>	<i>Dendrocitta sinensis.</i>
<i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis.</i>	<i>Garrulus sinensis.</i>
— <i>gularis.</i>	<i>Lepocestes sinensis.</i> †
<i>Henicurus sinensis.</i>	<i>Iyngipicus scintilliceps.</i>
— <i>schistaceus.</i> †	<i>Picus cabanisi.</i> †
<i>Pratincola maura.</i>	<i>Micropternis fokiensis.</i> †
<i>Tarsiger cyanura.</i>	<i>Microhierax melanoleucus.</i> †
<i>Phylloscopus proregulus.</i>	<i>Circus cyaneus.</i> †
— <i>reguloides.</i>	<i>Rallus indicus.</i>
<i>Cettia fortipes.</i>	<i>Tringoides hypoleucus.</i>
<i>Cryptolopha fulvifacies.</i>	<i>Ægialitis placidus.</i>
<i>Dicæum ignipectus.</i>	

† *LEPOCESTES SINENSIS.*

Lepocestes sinensis, Rickett, Bull. B. O. C. vi. p. 1 (May 1897).

Male viv adult. Easily distinguished from the male of *L. pyrrhotis* (Hodgs.) by having the top of the head striped with pale brownish buff instead of chestnut; mantle and interscapular region *black*, with rather narrow pale rufous-buff bars; the wings and tail paler rufous chestnut, the latter as well as the former with wide, regular, black cross-bars, nearly as wide as the interspaces. Total length 11·2 inches, culmen 1·7, wing 5·7, tail (imperfect) 3·3, tarsus 1·1.

Female. Similar to the male, but without any trace of the scarlet nuchal collar. Total length 11·2 inches, culmen 1·6, wing 5·9, tail (imperfect) 3·4, tarsus 1·1.

A second female, one of a pair, was also obtained and measured in the flesh:—Total length 11·2 inches, culmen 1·6, wing 5·8, tail 4·1, tarsus 1·1.

The types were obtained in Kuatun in October 1896.

ÆTHOPYGA LATOUCHII, Slater.

We were much pleased at obtaining near Ching Feng Ling a specimen of this Sunbird, which was first discovered by our collector, T'ang Wang-wang, in N.E. Kwangtung (see *Ibis*, 1891, p. 43). The present example, a female, was shot in jungle on the borders of a wood by another native sportsman, T'ang Chim-kai, to whom we are indebted for many other interesting captures. Although we kept up a careful daily search for this bird we did not find any more.

† *YUHINA PALLIDA.*

Yuhina pallida, de La Touche, Bull. B. O. C. vi. p. 1 (May 1897).

Yuhina nigrimentum, Swinhoe (nec Hodgs.), P. Z. S. 1871, p. 373; David & Oustalet, Ois. Chine, p. 139, pl. 70 (1877); Slater, *Ibis*, 1897, p. 173.

Adult male and female. Differ constantly from *Y. nigrimentum* in having the upper parts ashy olive instead of olive, while the breast and rest of underparts are white with only the faintest tinge of fulvous. They are also somewhat larger birds. Wing 2·3 inches.

[I have examined several specimens of this bird, which appears to be quite distinct from the Himalayan *Y. nigri-mentum*.—W. R. O. G.]

HEMIXUS CANIPENNIS, Seeböhm.

These Bulbuls seem to be common on the hills near Ching Feng Ling. We found them in flocks in the woods, where they kept up a concert of loud and varied musical calls, one of which rose to a beautiful clear high note.

IOLE HOLTI (Swinhoe).

Not uncommon in noisy flocks among trees. Two or three of those obtained were in moult. Their notes are not at all those of a Bulbul, one being very similar to a note of *Copsychus saularis*.

POMATORHINUS SWINHOLI, David. [277.]

Also common. Their loud clear call-notes were heard on all sides, especially in the mornings and evenings. They are, however, difficult to obtain, as they keep well concealed in dense patches of "sword-grass" and thickets of young bamboo, feeding chiefly on the ground. As a rule they appear to be in pairs, each pair apparently having a district of its own.

GARRULAX PICTICOLLIS, Swinhoe. [291.]

We found this species common at Ching Feng Ling. The birds were always in parties, frequenting underwood in forests or detached clumps of trees.

They appear to feed chiefly on the ground, and one of us obtained a good view of some when thus engaged. They were scattering the dead leaves about and pecking vigorously at the earth. The blows dealt at the ground were extraordinarily powerful, the bird raising itself to the full stretch of its legs and bringing its beak down like a pickaxe, at the same time dropping its wings down by its sides.

When disturbed they invariably took to the trees, calling with clear and very melodious notes and rapidly disappeared from sight. Wounded birds uttered loud harsh cries, and ran through the cover with great speed.

We obtained 25 specimens, and note a good deal of variety in the colour of the "necklace," which varies from pale ash to dark iron-grey and black, these colours being often mixed and shading into one another.

Young birds are much smaller than the old ones. They want the white streaks on the ear-coverts, and the "necklace," where it crosses the chest, is narrow, blackish, and unbroken. Their irides are pale straw-colour, while in the old birds it is usually crimson.

The average length of wing in 21 adult skins (from Kuatun and Ching Feng Ling) is 5.4. In five young birds it is 4.75.

† TROCHALOPTERON CINEREICEPS, Styan.

This bird is common in the Ching Feng Ling country. We found it in jungle on the outskirts of woods, into which, however, it did not penetrate far, unless the cover happened to be very thick. It was generally seen in small flocks feeding in the company of the common "Hwamei" (*T. canorum*). Like all its relations, *T. cinereiceps* is cunning and is very careful to keep well hidden if at all suspicious of danger. We often heard parties noisily pecking among dead leaves, &c., in the cover quite close to us; but they would seldom show themselves, and even then only for a second or two, just flitting across the path to dive quickly into the shelter of the neighbouring brushwood. On the first day that we came across them, however, we found these grey-capped "Hwamei" to be very tame, and one of us had a good view of several parties.

One of the specimens procured on this trip has an almost pure black cap, a very few of the feathers showing traces of the grey edging; a few specimens have dark-grey caps, with blackish centres to the feathers, but many of the other examples have this part of a greyish brown, not much darker than the back. Our Kuatun skins have mostly dark-grey caps, mixed in some specimens with black.

PARADOXORNIS GUTTATICOLLIS, David. [301.]

Numerous, but not often seen, as the flocks keep closely hidden among the rank "sword-grass." Now and then one

might be seen sidling up a stem, twisting its body about and jerking its tail from side to side in a very Tit-like manner.

They keep up a constant chatter, which becomes loud and angry in tone if they are startled or disturbed in any way.

PARADOXORNIS GULARIS, Gray.

Styan came across a flock of this species in a dense tangle of "sword-grass" and young bamboos, but only succeeded in shooting one specimen, although the birds were all round him.

LIOTHRIX LUTEUS (Scop.). [316.]

While beating a thin strip of jungle bordering one of the large woods in the neighbourhood of Ching Feng Ling, an example of *L. luteus* was secured, together with some specimens of *Stachyridopsis ruficeps*, *Alcippe brunnea*, and *Trochalopteron cinereiceps*. There was a large gathering of these birds in the cover, while just inside the wood a noisy flock of *Garrulax picticollis* and *Dendrocitta sinensis* were busy feeding under the big trees.

† ALLOTRIUS PALLIDUS, David & Oustal. [317.]

[Messrs. Rickett and de La Touche forward a bird from Kuatun which is correctly identified under the above name. Although this species has been doubtfully referred to the synonymy of *A. xanthochloris*, Hodgs., it is undoubtedly perfectly distinct from that species. The grey of the head continued on to the interscapular region and the white ring surrounding the eye render it easily recognizable from the Himalayan bird.—W. R. O. G.]

HERPORNIS TYRANNULUS, Swinhoe. [318.]

Two specimens identical with the one from Kuatun, recorded in 'The Ibis,' 1896, p. 490, were shot in a wood. They were travelling with a small party consisting of *Cryptolopha fulvifacies* and *Phylloscopus proregulus*, and were brought down from the top branches of a tree which they were diligently exploring with their companions.

ALCIPPE HUETI, David.

This interesting little bird occurs in more or less large

flocks on the hills. Though generally keeping to the under-wood, it will sometimes venture to explore trees of medium size in search of food. It is of a very sociable disposition, and is usually accompanied by other small birds, such as *Stachyridopsis ruficeps* and *Pomatorhinus stridulus*. It always betrays its presence by scolding and chattering vigorously.

† *ALCIPPE BRUNNEA*, Gould. [319.]

Another common species. The birds were always in small parties, hopping quietly among the bushes, often in company with *A. hueti* or others. They are very tame and confiding, sometimes coming to the edge of a thicket, and then, after almost peeping into one's face, disappearing into the cover again with a quiet chatter.

† *STAPHIDIA TORQUEOLA*, Swinhoc. [326.]

Four specimens obtained. The first was shot by one of us from a mixed flock of small birds amongst some bushes and small trees. The other three were shot by our natives.

† *BRACHYPTERYX SINENSIS*.

Brachypteryx sinensis, Rickett, Bull. B. O. C. vi. p. 1 (May 1897).

Adult male. Differs from the male of *B. cruralis*, in its much paler colouring; the white superciliary stripe is well developed, but the lores and the wide black band in front of the eye, characteristic of the latter species, are grey instead of black; chin, throat, and underparts grey, palest on the throat and middle of the belly, and the edge of the shoulder white. Total length 5.5 inches, culmen 0.6, wing 2.6, tail 1.9, tarsus 1.15.

The Chinese species is really most nearly allied to *B. montana* from Java, but the latter differs in the darker colour of the upper parts, longer bill, and the absence of white at the bend of the wing.

Adult female. Easily distinguished from the female of *B. cruralis*: the rust-colour on the forehead, fore part of crown, and sides of face, as well as the white superciliary stripes, are replaced by nearly uniform olive-brown; the tail-feathers are washed with olive instead of rufous, and the

underparts, especially the chin, throat, and middle of the breast, very much paler, the latter, in fact, being mostly pure white; the feathers round the bend of the wing and the under wing- and tail-coverts pale buff. Total length 5·4 inches, culmen 0·58, wing 2·6, tail 1·9, tarsus 1·15.

Specimens were obtained at Kuatun, N.W. Fohkien.

ERITHACUS AKAHIGE (Temm.). [334.]

Styan had a close view of one in thick jungle, but he was unable to secure it, as the bird was too near to be shot without being blown into atoms.

So far as we know, this is only the third time that this Robin has been noted in China; Père David mentions one shot at Peking, and one at Kuatun in N.W. Fohkien.

CRYPTOLOPHA FULVIFACIES, Swinhoe. [394.]

We often met flocks of these pretty birds. They frequent woods and jungle indifferently, and, like many other small gregarious birds during the cold season, they seem to be in a perpetual hurry, passing rapidly along the tree-tops in the woods or slipping quickly through jungle, keeping up a constant murmur of anxious calls. Large flocks of *Acredula concinna* and small parties of *Phylloscopus proregulus* were on several occasions seen in their company.

PHYLLOSCOPUS REGULOIDES (Blyth).

Acanthopneuste trochiloides, Oates, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, i. p. 419 (1889).

One shot at Ching Feng Ling. ♀. Wing 2·3 inches.

Three specimens from Kuatun in October. Wing 2·3, 2·3, 2·2.

[The second primary varies somewhat in length, but is always shorter than the seventh. Two examples obtained by Mr. Pratt at Ichang, May 1888, are referable to the present species.—W. R. O. G.]

CETTIA, sp.

[Messrs. Rickett and de La Touche forward a small Warbler obtained in Kuatun in October. This specimen is closely allied to *C. brunnescens*, but will probably prove distinct.

Further specimens are required to settle this point.—
W. R. O. G.]

† *PROPARUS GUTTATICOLLIS*.

Proparus guttaticollis, de La Touche, Bull. B. O. C. vi.
p. 1 (May 1897).

Adult. Nearly allied to *P. striaticollis* (Verr.), but the top of the head and nape are uniform snuff-brown, without a trace of black markings, and indistinctly bordered all round with a band of dark smoky brown; the lores are *white*, not black. Total length 4.6 inches, culmen 0.5, wing 2.05, tail 2.1, tarsus 0.95.

Hab. Kuantun, Fohkien.

[There can be no doubt that Mr. Oates is right, and that the genus *Fulvetta* [David & Oustalet, Ois. Chine, p. 220 (1877)], proposed for the three species *F. cinereiceps*, *F. ruficapilla*, and *F. striaticollis*, is merely a synonym of *Proparus*, Hodgson, J. A. S. B. x. pt. 1, p. 29 (1841).—W. R. O. G.]

† *OREOCORYS SYLVANUS* (Hodgs.).

One was seen by de La Touche on the way to Ching Feng Ling. This bird behaved exactly as one shot on a barren hillside near Foochow in January 1896. It was skulking under the thin scrub close to the road, and when disturbed ran a little way and flew up, to alight a few paces off among the low bushes that covered the hillside below the road.

This species is probably a not uncommon resident on the Fohkien hills.

† *EMBERIZA TRISTRAMI*, Swinhoe. [471.]

A party of these Buntings frequented a patch of dead vegetation (*Artemisia*?) just outside the village. They seem to be ground-feeders, and the call (*tzit-tzit*) and their ways are very like those of *E. spodocephala*. Another flock was met with in a plantation of tea-oil trees.

This species would thus appear to winter *among the hills*, which explains our not having met with it near Foochow, except on one occasion (Jan. 1896), when a single female example was shot on a wooded hillock close to Foochow.

The unusually severe weather that prevailed at the time was probably the cause of its occurrence in the valley.

DENDROCITTA SINENSIS (Latham). [541.]

Very common, often in large flocks among the trees or feeding on the ground. They have a variety of notes, all more or less musical.

The noise made by their wings in flight is very loud and peculiar, sounding like *wuff, wuff, wuff*.

XLV.—*Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club.*

No. XLVI. (June 30th, 1897.)

THE forty-fifth meeting of the Club was held at the Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, on Wednesday, the 16th of June, 1897.

Chairman: DR. F. PENROSE.

Members present:—E. BIDWELL, W. F. BROCKHOLES, DR. F. D. DREWITT, DR. H. O. FORBES, W. R. OGILVIE GRANT, E. HARTERT, COL. P. W. L'ESTRANGE, G. E. LODGE, A. H. MACPHERSON, E. NEALE, R. NESHAM, H. NOBLE, C. E. PEARSON, HON. L. W. ROTHSCHILD, HON. N. C. ROTHSCHILD, H. F. WITHERBY, J. YOUNG.

Visitors: Captain BACON, W. W. FOWLER, DR. E. GWYNN, Prof. F. WERNER, C. A. WITCHELL.

THE HON. WALTER ROTHSCHILD exhibited a specimen of Cory's Bittern (*Ardetta neoxena*, Cory), from Canada. It was believed to be the only specimen in any museum in England. Some ornithologists had regarded this bird as a melanism of *Ardetta exilis*, but it was now generally admitted to be a distinct species. (See A. O. U. Check-List, 1895, p. 70.)

MR. ROTHSCHILD exhibited a pair of *Eclectus cornelia*, Bonap. This fine Parrot had hitherto been known only from females which had died in captivity; but recently